Periodical

MARCH, 1933

# THE CRISIS

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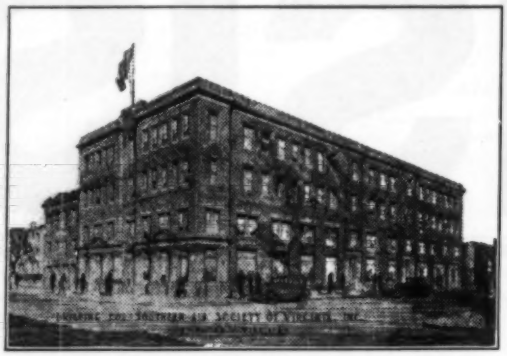
## A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

**KARL MARX AND THE NEGRO**

**GREENE • DOERMAN • CASTE • LANGSTON HUGHES**



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# THE CRISIS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

*A Record of the Darker Races*

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, *Editor and Manager*



*Volume* 40, *No.* 3 **Contents for March, 1933** *Whole No.* 268

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## AS THE CROW FLIES

The corner is just around Prosperity —if you get what we mean.

•

Do you remember just before election how the Hopewell Mills hired 500 and the Steel Trust called 1,000 to work and Killemall Motors "expanded," etc. and etc.? Well, that leaves only 12 million idle now after Christmas.

•

All the surplus English women are apparently flying over Africa and landing in the Jungles. Can they be looking for stray black husbands?

•

After a long attack of Depression, the Influenza feels real comfortable and homelike. And one can get over influenza or die.

•

Fido, leave the room! Well then, go under the bed! Japan, get out of Manchuria! Well then, invade Jehol!

•

Pretty soon the greatest boon a new and vigorous nation will ask will be nonrecognition by the U. S. A., like Russia and Manchukuo. Haiti—worse luck—was recognized.

•

Some one has found out that there is cheating in counting the votes cast in New York. Pretty soon someone will discover Central Park.

•

Suppose we should slam into the rulers of the U. S. A. just as Stalin talks to Russia. Can't you see the D. A. R. and the other dumb doras hiking for the police?

•

The Cotton seed oil and Sugar Trusts have handed independence, with strings, to the Phillipines. Take it, brown cousins. Liberty even from thieves is sweet.

•

Lame Duck Hoover is certainly making desperate lunges at the headlines in these last days.

•

Secretary Mills is right. We *can't* tax the Rich. Therefore we *must* tax the Poor. Q. E. D.

•

We are not prejudiced against Mr. Roosevelt but we have been taught from childhood to beware the man who gestures with his head.

•

Mr. Insull wants to become a citizen of Greece. We like that. How about a permanent loan of Schwab to Germany, Owen Young to Italy and Prince Mike to Russia.

•

Little things like publicity of property ownership and income and nationalization of firearms manufacture are the real steps to the millenium.

•

Of course we must balance the budget of the U. S. A., but what about 120 million smaller budgets? Naturally international debts must be paid but how about a moratorium on my debts and yours?

•

Just let this sort of sink into your system: Seventy-five depressed Americans have incomes of from $1,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year. Eighty thousand others have incomes from $50,000 to $1,000,000 a year; and 30,000,000 free-born Americans get from $10-$25 a week, when they can find employment, and today twelve million can't. Land of the noble free, let freedom ring!


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# CRISIS SCHOOL DIRECTORY

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**Registration, March 22, 1933**

Students at Howard University do best work in the Spring Quarter, according to report just released by the United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education. Applicants may register for full credit at the beginning of any quarter in the Colleges of Liberal Arts, Education, Applied Science, and the Schools of Music and Religion.

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# Karl Marx and the Negro

WITHOUT doubt the greatest figure in the science of modern industry is Karl Marx. He has been a center of violent controversy for three-quarters of a century, and for that reason there are some people who are so afraid of his doctrines that they dare not study the man and his work. This attitude is impossible, and particularly today when the world is so largely turning toward the Marxian philosophy, it is necessary to understand the man and his thought. This little article seeks merely to bring before American Negroes the fact that Karl Marx knew and sympathized with their problem.

Heinrich Karl Marx was a German Jew, born in 1818 and died in 1883. His adult life, therefore, reached from the panic of 1837 through the administration of President Hayes. The thing about him which must be emphasized now was his encyclopedic knowledge. No modern student of industry probably ever equalled his almost unlimited reading and study.

He knew something about American Negroes from his German comrades who migrated to the United States; but these emigrants were of little help so far as his final conclusions were concerned. Kriege, a German radical, who came to the United States, said frankly in 1846, that "We feel constrained to oppose abolition with all our might." Weitling, a Communist, paid scant attention to the slavery question. The German Labor Convention at Philadelphia in 1850 was dumb on slavery. Even Weidemeyer, Marx's personal friend, said nothing about slavery in his Workingmen's League, which was founded in 1853, although the next year he opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. When the League was re-organized in 1857, it still said nothing about slavery, and a powerful branch of the League which seceded in 1857 advocated widespread serfdom of blacks and Chinese.

Then came the war and Marx began to give the situation attention.

"The present struggle between the South and the North," he wrote in 1861, "is . . . nothing but a struggle between two social systems, the system of slavery and the system of free labor. Because the two systems can no longer live peaceably side by side on the North American continent, the struggle has broken out."

He was well acquainted with those splendid leaders of the English workers who kept England from recognizing the South and perhaps entering the Civil War, who employed Frederick Douglass to arouse anti-slavery sentiment, and who organized those monster mass meetings in London and Manchester late in 1862 and early in 1863. It is possible that Marx had some hand in framing the addresses sent to President Lincoln in which they congratulated the Republic and found nothing to condemn except "The Slavery and degradation of men guilty only of a colored skin or African parentage." The Manchester address congratulated the President on liberating the slaves in the District of Columbia, putting down the slave trade, and recognizing the Republics of Haiti and Liberia, and concluded that "You cannot now stop short of a complete uprooting of slavery."

It was after this, in September, 1864, that the International Workingmen's Association was formed in which Marx was a leading spirit, and his was the pen that wrote the address to Abraham Lincoln in November, 1864.

"To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America.

"Sir:—We congratulate the American people upon your re-election by a large majority. If resistance to the Slave Power was the watchword of your first election, the triumphal war-cry of your re-election is Death to Slavery.

"From the commencement of the titanic American strife the workingmen of Europe felt distinctively that the Star Spangled Banner carried the destiny of their class. The contest for the territories which opened the *dire epopée*, was it not to decide whether the virgin soil of immense tracts should be wedded to the labor of the immigrant or be prostituted by the tramp of the slave-driver?

"When an oligarchy of 300,000 slaveholders dared to inscribe for the first time in the annals of the world 'Slavery' on the banner of armed revolt, when on the very spots where hardly a century ago the idea of one great Democratic Republic had first sprung up, whence the first declaration of the Rights of Man was issued, and the first impulse given to the European Revolution of the eighteenth century, when on those very spots counter-revolution, with systematic thoroughness, gloried in rescinding 'the ideas entertained at the time of the formation of the old constitution' and maintained 'slavery to be a beneficial institution.' indeed, the only solution of the great problem of the 'relation of capital to labor,' and cynically proclaimed property in man 'the cornerstone of the new edifice,'—then the working classes of Europe understood at once, even before the fanatic partisanship of the upper classes, for the Confederate gentry had given its dismal warning, that the slaveholders' rebellion was to sound the tocsin for a general holy war of property against labor, and that for the men of labor, with their hopes for the future, even their past conquests were at stake in that tremendous conflict on the other side of the Atlantic. Everywhere they bore therefore patiently the hardships imposed upon them by the cotton crisis, opposed enthusiastically the pro-slavery intervention-importunities of their betters—and from most parts of Europe contributed their quota of blood to the good of the cause.

"While the workingmen, the true political power of the North, allowed slavery to defile their own republic, while before the Negro, mastered and sold without his concurrence, they boasted it the highest prerogative of the white-skinned laborer to sell himself and choose his own master, they were unable to attain the true freedom of labor, or to support their European brethren in their struggle for emancipation; but this barrier to progress has been swept off by the red sea of civil war.

"The workingmen of Europe felt sure that, as the American War of Independence initiated a new era of ascendency for the middle class, so the American Anti-slavery War will do for the working classes. They consider it an earnest sign of the epoch to come that it fell to the lot of Abraham Lincoln, the single-minded son of the working class, to lead his country through the matchless struggle for the rescue of the enchained race and the reconstruction of a social world."

To this the American Ambassador to London replied sympathetically. After Lincoln's assassination, Marx again drafted a letter, May 13, 1865, in behalf of the International Association.

"The demon of the 'peculiar institution,' for whose preservation the South rose in arms, did not permit its devotees to suffer honorable defeat on the open battlefield. What had been conceived in treason, must necessarily end in infamy. As Philip II's war in behalf of the Inquisition produced a Gérard, so Jefferson Davis's rebellion a Booth. . . .

"After a gigantic Civil War which, if we consider its colossal extension and its vast scene of action, seems in comparison with the Hundred Years' War and the Thirty Years' War and the Twenty-three Years' War of the Old World scarcely to have lasted ninety days, the task, Sir, devolves upon you to uproot by law what the sword has felled, and to preside over the more difficult work of political reconstruction and social regeneration. The profound consciousness of your great mission will preserve you from all weakness in the execution of your stern duties. You will never forget that the American people at the inauguration of the new era of the emancipation of labor placed the burden of leadership on the shoulders of two men of labor—Abraham Lincoln the one, and the other Andrew Johnson."

After the war had closed, in September, 1865, still another letter went to the people of the United States from the same source.

"Again we felicitate you upon the removal of the cause of these years of affliction—upon the abolition of slavery. This stain upon your otherwise so shining escutcheon is forever wiped out. Never again shall the hammer of the auctioneer announce in your market-places sales of human flesh and blood and make mankind shudder at the cruel barbarism.

"Your noblest blood was shed in washing away these stains, and desolation has spread its black shroud over your country in penance for the past.

"Today you are free, purified through your sufferings. A brighter future is dawning upon your republic, proclaiming to the old world that a government of the people and by the people is a government for the people and not for a privileged minority.

"We had the honor to express to you our sympathy in your affliction, to send you a

word of encouragement in your struggles, and to congratulate you upon your success. Permit us to add a word of counsel for the future.

"Injustice against a fraction of your people having been followed by such dire consequences, put an end to it. Declare your fellow citizens from this day forth free and equal, without any reserve. If you refuse them citizens' rights while you exact from them citizens' duties, you will sooner or later face a new struggle which will once more drench your country in blood.

"The eyes of Europe and of the whole world are on your attempts at reconstruction, and foes are ever ready to sound the death-knell of republican institutions as soon as they see their opportunity.

"We therefore admonish you, as brothers in a common cause, to sunder all the chains of freedom, and your own victory will be complete."

In June of that year, a few months after Johnson had become President, Marx, writing to Engels, senses the beginnings of reaction:

"I naturally see what is repulsive in the form of the Yankee movement, but I find the reason for it in the nature of a bourgeois democracy . . . where swindle has been on the sovereign throne for so long. Nevertheless, the events are world-upheaving . . ."

Naturally, Marx stood with the Abolitionist democracy, led by Sumner and Stevens.

"Mr. Wade declared in public meetings that after the abolition of slavery, a radical change in the relation of capital and of property in land is next upon the order of the day."

He was suspicious of Johnson and wrote Engels in 1865:

"Johnson's policy disturbs me. Ridiculous affectation of severity against individual persons; up to now highly *vacillating* and weak in the thing itself. The reaction has already begun in America and will soon be strengthened if this spinelessness is not put an end to."

And finally, in 1877, after the Negroes had been betrayed by the Northern industrial obligarchy, he wrote:

"The policy of the new president (Hayes) will make the Negroes, and the great exploitation of land in favor of the railways, mining companies, etc. . . . will make the already dissatisfied farmers, into allies of the working class."

It was a great loss to American Negroes that the great mind of Marx and his extraordinary insight into industrial conditions could not have been brought to bear at first hand upon the history of the American Negro between 1876 and the World War. Whatever he said and did concerning the uplift of the working class must, therefore, be modified so far as Negroes are concerned by the fact that he had not studied at first hand their peculiar race problem here in America. Nevertheless, he did know the plight of the working class in England, France and Germany, and American Negroes must understand what his panacea was for those folk if they would see their way clearly in the future.

# Henry John Doermann

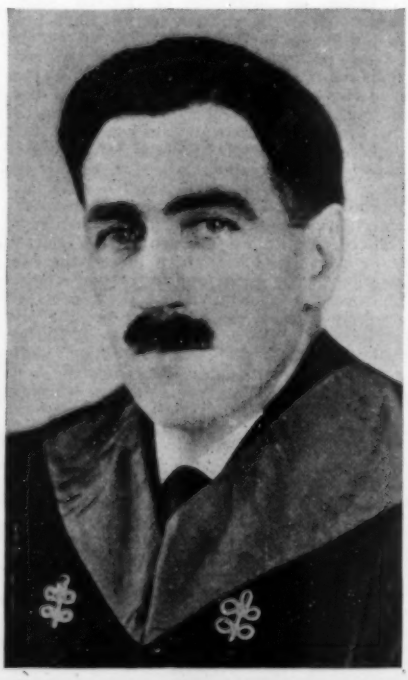
By HELEN L. WATTS

DR. HENRY J. DOERMANN, President of the University of the City of Toledo, died on November 20, 1932, after 42 years of vigorous life. His keen mind and dynamic personality will always be vivid memories to the large company of those who knew and admired him.

Question anyone who was either student or teacher in the Academy or Normal School at Hampton while he was Director of those schools, and you will learn that Henry Doermann's influence has been immeasurable. A graduate of Hampton, who is now a high school principal in Virginia, has written of Dr. Doermann:

"He was one of the most stimulating personalities I have ever met. His stay at Hampton was not a long one, but his contribution to that school and to the Negro race was invaluable. He started a transition that not only changed that school from a secondary one to a College, but developed a spirit of independent thinking on the part of Hampton students. He kindled a desire for higher knowledge that sent students out in search of the best in education and life.

"I am thinking now of ten young men who came in intimate touch with this dynamic personality at Hampton. They had a poor background and very little of the world's goods, but they wanted a college education. Henry J. Doermann broke all of Hampton's traditions and made it possible for them to get the preparation they needed. Today two of them are practising physicians, one is a graduate pharmacist, two are practising law, three others have master's degrees from leading universities of the country and are doing successful work in education, two more are college graduates and are in the educational field, and the tenth was in college when he died. Henry J. Doermann our friend is dead, but his spirit lives on in those young men and women of Hampton that he inspired to be real men and women."



After leaving Hampton, Dr. Doermann spent several years of study and teaching at Harvard, during which he received the degree of Doctor of Education, and then went to Porto Rico for two years as dean of the University.

On his return to this country in December, 1927, to assume the presidency of the University of the City of Toledo, Dr. Doermann turned to his new tasks with amazing vigor. What he accomplished in Toledo in five years is impressive even in a summary. He organized a house-to-house canvass by students which resulted in the voting of a bond issue of nearly three million dollars which built suitable quarters for the University on a new campus. He founded the Toledo Civic Music Association, of which he was president at the time of his death, and was the moving spirit in the organizing of the Toledo branch of the Foreign Policy Association. He served as head of the Citizens' Planning Association in 1929. Being an excellent actor himself, he was very

(*Will you please turn to page 70*)

# Greene of Los Angeles

By FLOYD C. COVINGTON

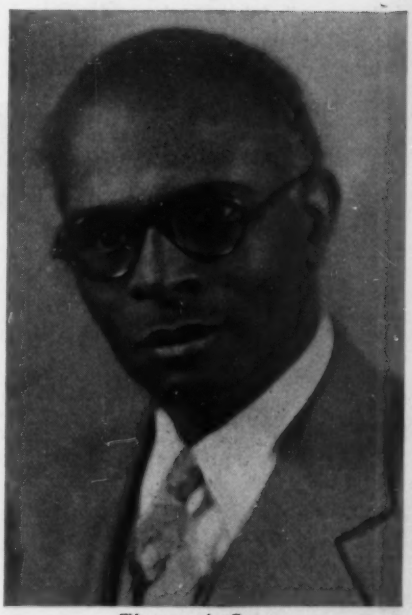
THOMAS AUGUSTUS GREENE, Secretary of the colored Y. M. C. A. of Los Angeles since 1906, was born in Mississippi in 1868 and was one of a family of twelve children. Neither father nor mother could read or write but Andrew Greene was chief drayman of the town and a progressive and respected man. When he died, Thomas at the age of fourteen took his place as drayman and head of the family. He and his younger brother carried on a successful business. They added another dray, and traded the horses for mules. So impressive was their advance that it merited the attention of the pen of the young white editor of the Ripley *Sentinel*. This was the first time that Thomas Greene had ever seen his name in the paper. The article had to be read to him by some one else; a strange coincident that an editor of twenty-five, who had never been to school, should write of a young Negro drayman who could not read.

The business of the Greene brothers grew. It became so fruitful that the younger brother decided that Thomas should go to school and learn some system that would enable them to "keep their figures straight."

At the age of seventeen, Thomas entered Rust College, at Holly Springs, Miss.; graduated from the teacher's course six years later, having also studied printing. He became instructor in printing at Alcorn College and in 1894 he married Lulu Walton, a classmate at Rust, who still lives and is the mother of his seven children. From Alcorn, he went into the publishing business in Jackson, publishing a weekly paper for two years, and then took charge of printing at Walden University at Nashville. In 1902, on account of his health, he came to California and there published a weekly paper for four years, the Los Angeles *Enterprise*.

It is one thing to write about men. It is another thing to help build them. In 1906, when the Ministerial Alliance, under the leadership of Rev. G. R. Bryant, organized the first Y. M. C. A. for colored youth on the Pacific Coast, it elected as acting Executive Secretary, Thomas Augustus Greene. To trace the movement of the Y. M. C. A. in Los Angeles as it relates to Negro boys and men, is to delineate the life of one man. The "Y" in Los Angeles is not a building, a program, or a movement. It is the epitome of the life and sacrifices of one man.

Greene worked without a building for three years; in 1909, he equipped a two-story brick building on South San Pedro Street, and finally started a campaign for a new building. The World War stopped this campaign. As the war clouds thickened the "Y" ranks were decimated by the draft. The eligible black boys donned the khaki and treked toward training camp and over-seas and the management sought cheaper quarters. A lot was purchased as 9th and Hemlock Streets on which was erected a temporary "Y-Hut" of the style used in the War cantonments.



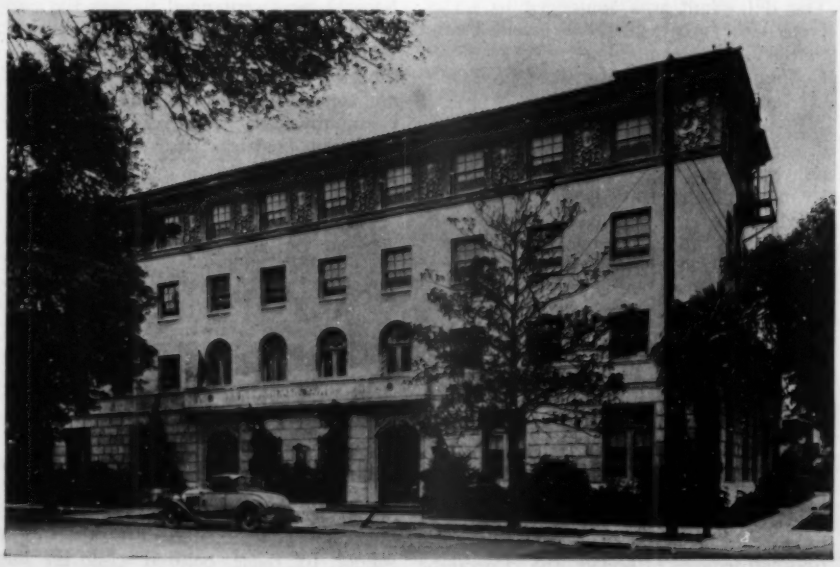
*Thomas A. Greene*

After the war a new building campaign, led by the Negro druggist, Albert Baumann, was started in 1924. In Los Angeles there lives the leading architect of the Negro race, Paul R. Williams and he sketched the new building, which became, it is said, one of the three most beautiful association buildings in the world. The Rosenwald offer of $25,000 helped them on and the 28th Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. was dedicated November 1, 1926.

Leaders of both racial groups who participated in that dedication service were, in a large measure, responsible for its erection. Its total cost was $200,000.

On November 1, 1932, after 25 full years as Executive Secretary, and at the age of 64, Mr. Greene retired from active work. The whole city united to praise him, and he was given a farewell banquet.

James G. Warren, president of the Board of the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A. movement, successful business man, church and civic leader, has been intimately associated with Mr. Greene for twenty-six years. He says: "In the retirement of Mr. T. A. Greene . . . there will go out from our Association a man of unusual wisdom, great devotion and complete consecration to the service of his race. . . . He has made his way into the hearts of all with whom he has come in contact. He is loved by every one for his breadth of vision and breadth of sympathy. Among



*The Los Angeles Colored Y. M. C. A.*

all the Y. M. C. A. workers in Los Angeles he occupies a leading place. . . . In him has lived and worked the spirit of the Master. Words can not express the appreciation which we feel for this great servant of his fellowmen." John Stephen McGroarty, the well-known columnist of the *Sunday Times* said: "Here is a gentleman, kindly, generous, helpful and wise. He has grown old in well doing. We don't think that in all his life he harmed a fellow human being or any living thing that God made, and to our way of thinking no finer thing than that can be said of any man."

Mr. Greene's wife has been at his side thirty-eight years. Of the children, one is a practicing dentist and father of two children; another is working in the manufacture of soaps and cosmetics; the oldest daughter is stenographer and bookkeeper of the Y. W. C. A. The second daughter is a teacher in the public schools, where she has been for seven years, and the youngest son is in the County Civil Service. The youngest daughter is in college.

*THE BANQUET TO MR. AND MRS. GREENE*

*Standing: Albert Bauman, Chairman, Bd. of Management; C. H. Tobias, Senior Secretary; Harry F. Henderson, General Secretary; L. G. Robinson, County Custodian; P. R. Williams, Architect*

# The Pittsburgh N. A. A. C. P.

THE Pittsburgh Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. has had a lively year of work and has won three legal victories. Homer S. Brown is President and the Legal Redress Committee consists of Mr. Brown, Richard Jones, Joseph Givens and William T. Poole. This article is a review of the three legal cases, which these attorneys won.

*Commonwealth vs. Harry Redford*

Harry Redford, white, of Clairton, Pa., was convicted on May 12, 1932, in the Criminal Court of Allegheny County of assault with intent to commit rape on Mattie Brothers, a colored girl, aged 11 years, of Clairton. The facts were that Mattie Brothers while in the act of delivering laundry for her mother to the defendant in his apartment on April 7, 1932, was attacked but escaped before Redford had accomplished his purpose. The evidence showed that the mother had called three white doctors who found nothing wrong with the girl and the only medical testimony was that given by a Negro physician, Dr. W. W. Gittens of McKeesport, who examined the Brothers girl and was secured by the N.A.A.C.P. At the trial, the Commonwealth was represented by John F. Haggerty, Assistant District Attorney. The defendant was sentenced to serve from 1 to 7 years in the Western Penitentiary.

*Commonwealth vs. Leonard Kieszek and J. F. McNearney.*

Leonard Kieszek, Chief of Police of Corapolis, Pa., and J. F. McNearney, a police officer, were convicted in the Criminal Court of Allegheny County, Wednesday, July 8, 1932, for assault and battery upon Thomas Phoenix and Thomas Holland, Negroes, who on March 26, 1932, were prisoners in the Corapolis jail on charges of chicken stealing. Evidence produced at the trial showed that the Chief of Police after the prisoners were placed in their cells used handcuffs on them in order to make the prisoners confess to the stealing of chickens. The case was bitterly fought by the Defense Attorney, and prior to the trial the attorneys retained by the N.A.A.C.P. secured sufficient evidence to warrant the conviction. The Association attorneys attended the Borough Council meeting and after securing a copy of the evidence produced at this meeting, advised the prisoners to make information against the police officers. Kieszek was sentenced to pay the cost of court and to serve 90 days in jail. McNearney was parolled for the reason that the evidence showed that he took no active part in the assault. The Commonwealth was represented by Assistant District Attorney Kalson.

*John Burnett vs. Brentwood Borough School.*

On December 9, 1932, Judge Elder W. Marshall handed down an opinion directing the Brentwood Borough School, District of Allegheny County to admit to the Brentwood High School, William Burnett and Evaline Burnett, minor children of John Burnett who resides in Baldwin Township, Allegheny County, who had been denied the right to enter this high school. This mandamus proceeding, brought by John Burnett at the instance of the Pittsburgh Branch of the N.A.A.C.P., not only opened the doors of this high school to these colored children but

(*Will you please turn to page 70*)

# A New Song

By Langston Hughes

I SPEAK in the name of the black millions.
Let all others keep silent a moment.
I have this word to bring,
This thing to say,
This song to sing:
    Bitter was the day
    When I bowed my back
    Beneath the slaver's whip.
That day is past.
    Bitter was the day
    When I saw my children unschooled,
    My young men without a voice in the world,
    My women taken as the body-toys
    Of a thieving people.
That day is past.
    Bitter was the day, I say,
    When the lyncher's rope
    Hung about my neck,
    And the fire scorched my feet,
    And the white world had no pity,
    And only in the sorrow songs
    Relief was found—
    Yet not relief,
    But merely humble life and silent death
    Eased by a Name
    That hypnotized the pain away—
    O, precious Name of Jesus in that day!
That day is past.
    I know full well now
    Jesus could not die for me—
    That only my own hands,
    Black as the earth,
    Can make my earth-dark body free.
    O, world,
    No longer shall you say
    With arrogant eyes and tall white head:
    "You are my servant, Nigger—
    I, the free!"
That day is past—
    For now,
    In many mouths—
    Dark mouths where red tongues burn
    And white teeth gleam—
    New words are formed,
    Bitter
    With the past
    And sweet
    With the dream.
    Tense, silent, without a sound,
    They fall unuttered—
    Yet heard everywhere:
Take care!
    Black world
    Against the wall,
    Open your eyes—
The long white snake will strike to kill!
    Be wary—
    And be wise!
    Before the wisdom
    Of the darker world
    The future lies.

# Color Caste in the United States

THERE are a large number of well-meaning citizens of this country who are under the impression that the main lines of the American Negro problem are settled, and that while there is a deal more advance to be made, nevertheless, the average Negro, who is not too impatient, should be willing from now on to proceed toward his ultimate goal by quiet progress and unemotional appeal.

This is not true. It is so far from the truth that it is probably a fact that if inhabitants of a modern country, like France, England or Germany, who know the meaning of freedom, were subjected to the caste restrictions which surround American Negroes, they would without hesitation burst into flaming revolution.

Let us consider the facts.

We may begin with marriage. A Negro in this country may not, in 26 of the 38 states, marry the person whom he wishes to marry, unless the partner is of Negro descent. Even if he has been married legally elsewhere, he may not in most Southern states live with his wife on pain of fine or imprisonment, unless she is also of Negro descent. A colored girl who is with a child by a white man in the South has no legal way of making her child legitimate, and in most Southern states and many Northern could get no standing in court. The very fact of having Negro blood is regarded in most Southern states as being such a stigma that the false allegation of it may be basis of an action for damages.

The Negro married couple may not live where they wish or in a home that they are able to buy. By law or custom, covenant or contract, or by mob violence, they are everywhere in the United States restricted in their right of domicile and for the most part must live in the worst parts of the city, and on the poorest land in the country; their sections receive from the local government the least attention and they are peculiarly exposed to crime and disease.

Negroes are especially restricted in the chance to earn a living. If they are farmers in the South, the quality and situation of the land they can buy, their access to market, their freedom to plant and do business is seriously curtailed. They cannot in the South take part in co-operative farming or farmers' organizations, except in organizations which are composed entirely of Negroes. They are restricted and systematically cheated in the selling of their crop. They have little chance for the education of their children and they have no voice in their own government and taxation, and over wide areas in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia Negro farm labor is held in actual peonage.

In general, Negroes are "segregated," which means that their normal, social development in all lines is narrowed, curtailed or stopped. They cannot develop as a separate group without police power and inner social sanctions, economic protection and the power of public opinion. Where, for instance, schools are separated by race, the colored race has no power to select teachers, choose text books or administer its own schools, nor does it have voice in spending the school funds. It cannot develop as a part of the larger group because the developing and differentiating individual who by ability, education, wealth or character seeks to rise from the average level of weakness, ignorance, poverty, and delinquency of his group is clubbed back by the color bar and condemned to submersion or fruitless revolt.

This is especially illustrated in the Negroes' efforts to earn a living. In manufacturing, business and industry, they cannot get capital to carry on enterprises unless they raise it in small sums from their own poverty. In case they do, their small capital, their inability to gain practical experience by contact, and their lack of credit dooms them from the start. In trade, Negroes are greatly restricted. Their small banks are entirely at the mercy of the big credit organizations. The retail stores stand little chance in competition with the chain stores, and in the chain stores for the most part no Negroes are hired as managers and few as clerks. In insurance, their opportunity is restricted by the white state insurance officials and by limited knowledge and opportunity for investment of funds.

Negroes forming one-tenth of the population own but 1/140 per cent of the wealth. Their per capita wealth is $215 as compared with over $3,000 for the average American. They can command certainly not more than 1/10,000 of current bank credit.

If they learn mechanical trades they are restricted by the unions, most of which either by actual legislation or by vote of local unions will not allow them to join. If they do not join the Union, they only get a chance to work as scabs, in which case they are in danger of mob violence by their fellow workers and of a widespread propaganda which represents them as scabbing by choice or ignorance. If they attempt to form their own unions, they can seldom find enough Negroes in a given locality skilled to take over whole units of work. Negroes must, therefore, compete mostly for unskilled and semi-skilled labor below the current rate of wages. They cannot expect promotion. They have, therefore, no voice in the conduct of industry, and are liable to dismissal with the least consideration of any workers. Particularly, when it comes to new kinds of work and new machines and new methods, they are the last to be given an opportunity to learn and they are admitted to a minimum of wage and consideration.

In transportation, they can only work as common laborers and porters. The railway unions of engineers, conductors and firemen by constitutional enactment will not admit them. There is a colored Firemen's Union but it has been fought in every way by the white firemen, who in the last few years have resorted to open murder. The union of Pullman Porters is excluded from the effective councils of the American Federation of Labor.

In public and civil service they are especially restricted, even under Civil Service rules. The United States Civil Service Commission requires the filing of a photograph with each application which makes and was designed to make the systematic exclusion of successful Negro applicants easier. Government trade-unions, like the postal clerks, segregate Negroes and thus disfranchise them in negotiations. In state, city and county civil service a few Negroes get in in the North; but in all the states of the Southern South any black man, whether he can read or write, or owns property, or whatever his qualifications, can be kept from effectively exercising the right to vote. In those Southern States where eight of the twelve million Negroes live there is not a single Negro member of the legislature, not a single Negro who holds a county office, not a single member of a city council, and of the 1,700 Southern cities and towns of 1,000 and more inhabitants, not 50 have a single Negro policeman. Negroes are thus taxed without representation and receive scant consideration from the officers of the administration.

On the stage and in literature and art, the Negro has some opportunity but his genius is limited by a public who will not endure any portrayal of a Negro save as a fun-maker, a moron or criminal. There have been some few exceptions to this but they emphasize the rule. Neither Paul Robeson nor Jules Bledsoe was allowed to sing the title role in "Emperor Jones" at the Metropolitan Opera; it was given to a white man blacked-up. Colored artists and writers who portray what they wish and feel and know get but a restricted and cool white audience and their colored audience is not only limited by poverty and ignorance, but its enlightened elements get their standards of judgment indirectly from the whites.

The Negro is forced into crime. His lawyers stand small opportunity in the courts of the South and restricted opportunity in the North. For the most part, the Negro is arrested by an ignorant, prejudiced and venal white policeman and his mere arrest usually means conviction. He gets little to no legal defense, and even if innocent, is apt to receive the "limit of the law." His crime in the South is traded in so that many states actually make a surplus income by selling the work of criminals to private profiteers, The courts for years in the South have been made instruments for reducing the Negro to peonage and slavery. Any attempt to measure the real amount of Negro crime by counting the persons arrested and convicted is nonsense, and the treatment of Negroes in confinement can be read in Spivak's "Georgia Nigger."

In the professions, law, medicine and the ministry, the Negro must serve mainly his own race; for this reason, he is tempted or compelled to get cheaper or poorer preparation, to lack contact with the best and newest thought and method, to receive lower compensation and even if he surmounts these obstacles, to have his skill discounted and his opportunity curtailed on account of race.

There are (1926) in the United States, 232,154 churches, of which 42,585 are confined to Negroes. This leaves 189,569 white churches. Of at least 175,000 of these, no Negro can be a member. There are 5,535 Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. organizations, of which 200 are for Negroes. No Negro can join at least 5,000 of the other associations.

In domestic and personal service, the lower the grade of work, the more unprotected the women and children are, the larger opportunity is given to Negroes. Wherever the service is standardized and given a decent wage as in most first class hotels they are excluded.

The opportunity of the Negro for education is limited. In the sixteen former slave states in 1930, over a million Negro children of school age were not in school a single day in the year; and half the Negro children are not in regular attendance. Southern Negro children, forming a third of the school population, received 1/10 of the school funds, and the million and a half who attended school had an average term of only six months.

In the mixed schools of the North, colored children are often neglected and discouraged and if they are migrants from the South, suffer retardation because of lack of educational opportunity in early years.

The little money which the Negro earns is spent under equally difficult circumstances. In the South, he cannot travel without the insult of separate and inferior cars, for which he pays the standard price. On many express trains he cannot travel at all. In Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas he cannot use a sleeping car at all and in other Southern States he can hire a berth only under humiliating difficulties. In Southern railway stations he must often use side entrances. He cannot take recreation in public parks and museums, or in public buildings, at public lectures, concerts and entertainments. He is not admitted to public competitions on equal terms. He can attend most Northern colleges, but cannot instruct or teach or take advantage of scientific foundations, so that the whole field of graduate training and scientific research is thus seriously narrowed for him.

He lives under a stigma which is increased by deliberate propaganda: by the teaching of professors and school teachers, by the words of textbooks, by the distorted message of history, and by the deliberate misinterpretation of science. And above all, it is practically impossible for any Negro in the United States, no matter how small his heritage of Negro blood may be, to meet his fellow citizens on terms of social equality without being made the subject of all sorts of discriminations, embarassments and insults. Finally, the persons thus called and treated and measured as "Negroes" may be predominantly of Nordic blood with perhaps one Negro great-great grandparent in 16.

It would be untrue to say that all these restrictions happen to all Negroes at all times. There are innumerable exceptions, personal and geographical. Nevertheless, by and large, this is a true picture of the caste situation in the United States today. On the other hand, those people who insist that color discrimination has decreased are right. There was a time 100 years ago, when a Negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. Even 50 years ago, a white man had a right to knock a Negro down for any offense, real or fancied and walk away without danger

(*Will you please turn to page 70*)

# The Farm on the Eastern Shore

## A Story of Work

By ANNE DU BIGNON

1927

"THERE'S no two ways about it, Jim. You are a damned fool." The speaker was tall and thin, nervous and yellow; a handsome young fellow, Frank Farley by name. He was, as he insisted on being called, a Realtor. It was in New York, in 1927, in a beautifully furnished house on the north side of 139th Street, just west of Seventh Avenue. On the first floor, a polished, brass plate announced the office of Dr. Harry Forbes. On the second floor was a long parlor and in the rear a table set and shining for a small but elaborate dinner. Farley was talking to Jim Holmes, and his wife, Anne Edwards Farley, was with them. Anne looked at Jim and her eyes softened. She remembered him vividly when they had all finished Howard together. The three boys had roomed at the home of Anne's aunt and being classmates this had enabled them to discuss life and to disagree with great enthusiasm. These three boys had been her almost constant escorts. She had liked Jim; in fact, of all the young men who had danced attendance upon her beauty, wit and beautiful clothes, Jim was by far the most loveable, with his shyness and deep feeling. But she had married Frank. She looked over at him, and insisted that she had done well. Yes, he was the kind of man one marries, and yet she was afraid.

"Jim, you are too soft," she had said. "You just can't make it in this world with all your sympathies and loyalties and sensibilities. This is a hard world and it takes a hard man to get through it." And so she married Frank, who was a dynamo.

Of course, Frank must become a lawyer. Anne liked that, but even when she had accepted him, she resolutely refused to marry him immediately.

"Nonsense," she said. "You finish your law course first. I'm going to teach." Frank blustered. He didn't believe in women working. Women were made for the home, etc. But Anne just smiled at him. She took a year for her Master's, and then went into the Dunbar High.

Harry Forbes was going to study medicine. He didn't like it particularly, in fact, he didn't know anything about it. But it seemed a good way to make money. And Harry said that he had been without money long enough. But Jim was the despair of all of them. They liked him. He was easily the most popular boy in the class of nearly a hundred. But instead of going on to study business, which he seemed cut out for, he was going home to run a farm! Could you imagine? Frank had called him a fool in those days.

"You know that your father could mortgage that farm and get enough, with what you could make, for you to study commerce or medicine, or whatever you will. It's idiotic for you to stick yourself down on the eastern shore of Maryland. It's a God-forgotten country. It's the last place on earth, except Mississippi."

"I know," said Jim, "and I hate to go back. But you see it's this way: my father is getting old and he's done a lot for me. He's awfully keen on having me back to run the old place. And then again, he's deathly afraid of mortgages. He never had a mortgage on his place or any part of it. He's got now two hundred acres down there, some of it pretty fine land. Runs from the Choptank back up into Talbot County."

"Where they lynched a nigger last year," said Frank, grimly; but Jim continued:

"He says we will always have something to eat, but that if he mortgages the farm, white folks will get it."

"Let 'em have it," said Forbes. "That wouldn't be so bad."

"No," said Jim. "It isn't really my fear of losing it. It's fear of hurting Old Aaron. He's been good to me and he and Mother and sister are alone now. I'm going back. I may be able to make the thing go." The others hooted.

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Now they were all in New York on one of the few reunions that they had been able to keep. They had met once in Washington, and always when they met, the four of them went off and chummed together. This time they had left the class reunion in Washington because Forbes couldn't be present and had gone up to see him. They were in the parlor of his lovely bachelor home waiting to have dinner with him.

Frank was already rich,—at least on paper. He had gotten through law school; held a civil service appointment; then gone into real estate, and was talking in five figures now. He had driven them up in his new Packard car; he had a substantial equity in a beautiful home on "R" Street, and plans for a summer cottage on his lot at Arundel.

Anne looked at the two of them. Softly at Holmes, and anxiously at her husband. Frank was successful, terribly successful, but Anne just couldn't follow his figures. He was all the time buying and selling, making big mortgages, negotiating loans, signing bonds, and spending, spending money; they entertained at bridge; they took trips to New York theatres because Washington theatres would not admit them; and they had a happy, swift life full of fun and work. And yet she felt breathless, as though they were floating on something very unsubstantial. She just couldn't grasp it. Dr. Forbes interrupted her train of thought, as he rushed up from his office,—velvet-brown, debonair and jovial, and yet with a tired face. His Lincoln, with a chauffeur was parked outside. Brooks Brothers made his clothes and shirts.

"Through at last," he said, peeling off his white coat, and rushing up to the third floor.

Soon he returned, immaculate in white shirt and tuxedo. Two girls appeared in the dining room door; one was evidently his head nurse. She had relieved a bit the severeness of her uniform, but stood dark, slim and silent, and yet with a certain air of efficiency. He introduced her offhand.

"My nurse, Miss Benson, who thinks she's keeping me from going right to hell!"

Miss Benson bowed without a smile, and said simply: "My friend, Miss Harriet Fisher."

Harriet was a large, well-built, cream-colored young woman with humorous eyes, evidently in perfect health, and quite unhurried. She took competent charge of the situation and soon they were seated and beginning what was evidently going to be an excellent dinner, served by a man servant. They had hardly finished the soup, however, before there was a faint sound of a bell, and the nurse, excusing herself, arose. Dr. Forbes tried to stop her, but she went out. In ten minutes, she had returned and quietly bent over him.

"Tell her to go to hell," he said briefly. The nurse was evidently remonstrating, almost insisting, but Forbes was obdurate. He ordered the fish.

"I don't care, I don't care. Let her get Smith. I'm tired. This damned nurse of mine is a regular gad-fly. Here I was up until four."

Harriet looked across humorously.

"Medicine?" she said with a smile.

"Well, yes, some medicine and more cabaret. Fellows from Chicago, insurance gang. Poker, and oh well,—Jim, old thing, you're a sight for sore eyes. Still the old stick-in-the-mud. How's the farm?"

But the nurse talked long and earnestly with Harriet Fisher, and then again went silently out.

Dr. Forbes laughed and sampled his sherry.

"Frank," he said, "you ought to be interested in Harriet here. She's a business woman."

Frank glanced at her with evident doubt in his eyes.

"Yes, and what's your line?"

"I own a beauty parlor," said Miss Fisher.

"Oh," said Frank, briefly.

1929

Anne looked old and tired as she sat in her bare Washington parlor talking to Jim Holmes. Workmen were tramping through the house and removing the furniture. Frank, who had just rushed out, rushed back in.

"Jim," he said. "I tell you they're robbing me." And he threw up his hands dramatically. "And taking everything. Can you imagine, everything! Just squeezing me dry of my real estate, even this home, and my new car. Jim, I tell you, my real estate alone was worth at least $200,000, not to mention my stocks and bonds. But when they get through, they'll have me with nothing and buried under debt. There's the Barth National Bank. I was down there yesterday and the day before. I've just been there this morning. I've been doing $100,000 worth of business with them a year. And do you know, they won't loan me a cent. Not a single cent."

"Oh, well," said Jim, uncomfortably, "after all, you've got yourself and Anne."

But Frank stormed out again.

"I haven't got a damned thing," he said. Jim arose and walked slowly back and forward.

"Now Anne," he said, "buck up. What we've got to do is, first, to get this bankruptcy over; then get Frank out into the country and let him sleep and eat until he finds himself."

But Anne felt tragic. "It isn't myself," she said. "It isn't even what has happened to Frank. Somehow, dimly, I always knew this was coming. But it's what people will say about us. I can hear our friends chortling."

Jim grinned. "Well, you know, that's a nice thing about trouble. It isn't so much what happens to us; it's what people say about it. That makes it so easy. All we have got to do is to give up caring what people say. Then you see, suddenly it's all right!"

Anne sniffed and Frank rushed back. Jim took him by the arm.

"Say," he said, addressing Anne again. "This bozo's got to go to the country and take a nap."

"Do you think I'm going to bury myself in the country," snarled Frank.

Anne looked at him. "Well, if you don't," she said, "You'll bury yourself here and that soon. You go down with Jim and I'll follow later. I must begin to lay plans to get back into the schools. He needs air and quiet and rest. He is a nervous wreck and Harry Forbes has warned him of tuberculosis."

But Jim interposed. "No, now wait. Let me tell you something. Really, you know, in spite of all you say, there's a chance down on the eastern shore to do something. Father and Mother are dead, as you know. They had a quiet and happy old age. There's only myself and the young sister. Now one thing that we have got down there is plenty to eat and warmth and shelter in the big, old farmhouse. We have got communication by water and rail and good roads to the markets of the nation. And it's even possible that we can sometime use Chesapeake Bay for boats to Haiti and South America, because our land runs right down to it. Now why not all go down and start something? And you can't think who's going to join us. You remember Harriet Fisher, the friend of Harry's nurse?"

"That business woman!" sneered Frank.

"Well," said Jim, "it seems that the bottom has fallen out of her business, and when I wrote Forbes to come down and start a hospital and bring along a teacher, she answered and offered to come. It seems she has a pretty good education, an A.M. from Columbia in commerce."

"And running a beauty parlor!" said Frank.

"Well," sighed Anne, "The bottom seems to have fallen out of both the real estate and beauty parlor business. But what did Forbes say?"

"He didn't answer, but that little nurse, who evidently attends very carefully to his correspondence, said that he ought to come. He's wasted not only his money but his health, and she's going to do what she can."

Frank started to the telephone. He had to keep doing something. "I'm going to get Harry over long distance," he said, "And see if he really will come. Perhaps we might start something down there."

But Harry was not attracted by the prospect of the eastern shore.

"Not by a damned sight," said his crisp voice over the telephone.

1931

They were in the back, living room of the farm house on the Maryland eastern shore. Blazing logs were burning and the radio was turned low. Beyond the grey waters of Choptank were tossing toward the bay. Anne was in one armchair with a baby in her arms. Harriet was in another, and Jim on the floor beside her. Frank was walking up and down waving his hands.

"I'll tell you," he said: "Our fortune's made. Listen, with $5,000 we can transform this place. We've got plenty of good food and some which we could sell in the markets of Wilmington, Washington and Baltimore, if we only had a big, fast truck! Then we could get in some laborers and put in a big crop of melons, plant some peach trees and try some other stuff. Drive it right up to Dover, Wilmington, Baltimore and Washington. I tell you, I can see some big things."

Harriet Fisher looked at him quietly and said:

"The school is really getting on splendidly. Awfully interesting children, but we need a new modern schoolhouse and more money from the county. Then we ought to have a hospital. I'm still hoping that Billy Benson is going to fetch Forbes down here. That would be a big thing. Then we have got to start some industries for furnishing some of our own needs. We can make our own furniture, simple, mission sort. I believe that we can do something in spinning and weaving with small machines, once we get electric current wires in here from Delaware. Then, with some tailors and dressmakers, we'd settle the matter of clothes."

"But," said Anne, "How about money. How about something to sell?"

"Just what I was saying," said Frank.

But Harriet interrupted. "We have got to have a surplus, of course, to sell outside. But first we must be self-supporting. Then, we must get buyers. In fact"—continuing to interrupt Frank, —"we must get buyers before we sell. We must organize groups of colored people in the cities North and find out just what they want to buy, the colored teachers and clerks as well as the laborers. We could engineer a big, organized co-operative effort to furnish them with vegetables and chickens and perhaps even meat and eggs and milk."

"Where are we going to get the money?" said Frank. "You have got to have capital. All we have to do is mortgage this farm for, say, $5,000."

But Anne interrupted. "I never want to hear the word mortgage again."

Jim looked at Harriet and then at Frank. Harriet looked into the fire.

"No," said she, "no mortgages."

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# ALONG THE COLOR LINE

## AMERICA

### *Representing Negroes*

Chester K. Gillespie of Columbus has taken his seat in the Lower House of the Ohio State Legislature and begun the fight against racial discrimination at Ohio State University. Mr. Gillespie, notwithstanding the great democratic landslide in Cuyahoga County was one of the six Republicans elected, his votes totaling 158,011. Under Mayor Fitsgerald's administration in Columbus, Gillespie served as an assistant law director and for two years he served on the judicial campaign committee of the Cleveland Bar Association.

### *In Colorado*

Active in Democratic politics for several years, Harry Earl Polk, Jr., of Denver has been selected as messenger to Governor Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado. Last summer Mr. Polk was elected and served as delegate to the County Democratic Assembly held in the City Auditorium. He was the first president of the Roosevelt-Garner Club.

### *For the Men of Harlem*

On New Year's day the 135th Street Branch of the Y.M.C.A. opened its new doors to the public. One million dollars invested in steel, stone, concrete, brick and furnishings give to the men of Harlem, the greatest building of any colored branch in the country. Mr. Cleveland E. Dodge, President Y.M.C.A., City of New York presided, Dr. Channing Tobias, Senior Secretary National Council, Y. M. C. A., conveyed the greetings of the 216 Negro branches in the United States, and Dr. Charles E. Wesley of Howard University gave the dedicatory address.

### *Detroit's New "Y"*

The Lucy Thurman branch of the Y.W.C.A. in Detroit welcomed visitors to its new building on January third, when the building, equipped with swimming pool, gymnasium, cafeteria, chapel and dormitory rooms for the comfort and recreation of Negro women, was formally opened and dedicated.

### *Community Health*

In behalf of the colored community and especially of the poor the Provident Health Center for Negroes of Wilmington, Delaware, has been opened. The ideal of the Center is to give all registrants periodic physical examinations, medical and dental treatment and to instruct them in preventative measures, to educate them in the protection and safeguarding of health and to arrange for the conducting of special clinics pertaining to the diseases of children.

### *National Conference*

At President Hoover's invitation, John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, attended the conference of 65 educators, business men and labor leaders who considered measures for meeting the crisis in education and the strain imposed on it by these years.

### *Women of St. Louis*

The Booklovers' Club of St. Louis recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. The Club is a life member of the National Association for the Study of Negro History.

### *Georgia Jurists*

On a Georgia jury, from which Negroes have been excluded since 1872, two colored men have been called to serve for the January term of court. They are John Moates and Alex Larter of Atlanta and have been sworn in the criminal division of Fulton Superior Court.

### *"Ain't That Good News"*

"Soon Ah Will Be Done with de Troubles of the World" sang the Tuskegee Choir to President-elect Roosevelt and his mother on the occasion of her 73rd birthday. They also sang "Ain't That Good News." The President invited the young singers to visit him in the White House.

### *Fraternities*

A. Moore Shearin, Durham, N. C., was elected Grand Polemarch of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity at the 22nd annual conclave held in December at West Virginia State College. New chapters at Louisville Municipal College, Florida A. and M. College and A. and T. College, (Greensboro, N. C.), were authorized.

Omega Psi Phi elected Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley of N. C., Grand Basileus at its annual conclave held in Richmond.

### *"Faith Cabin"*

"Faith Cabin" is in the pinewoods at Edgefield, S. Car., a little log cabin library built by colored school boys, supervised and encouraged by Willie L. Buffington, a white man. The Cabin houses some 1,300 books and was on New Year's eve dedicated to the use of the community.

## SCHOOLS

### *Illiteracy and Florida Schools*

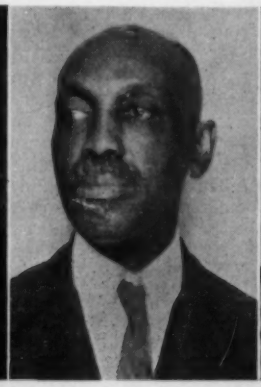
A study of Negro Schools by D. E. Williams published in the November *Quarterly Journal*, 1932, reveals that among every thousand Negroes in Florida, 188 cannot read and write; three per cent of all urban Negroes and 15.2 per cent of all rural Negroes between the ages of ten and twenty are classified as illiterates; in a total colored population of 432,828 there are 65,167 illiterate persons.

For the relief of such widespread ignorance little work in public education is being done. Thirty-eight counties, some having very large Negro populations, operate no high schools for Negroes. Ten per cent of the county schools had less than four months of school and thirty-three per cent had less than four and one-half months. The median term of 1930-31 was 124 days. Although the training of teachers employed in Negro schools has improved, only 15 per cent of those employed in 1930-31 were college graduates, sixty-one per cent were normal and high

*Reverend J. R. Henderson*
*Preacher and Writer, Pg. 67*

*Harry Ponzer Clark*
*A. M., Columbia*

*Otto L. Bohannan*
*Teacher and Poet, Pg. 67*



*J. H. Williams*
*P. O. Employee, Pg. 67*

*C. K. Gillespie*
*Member of the Ohio Legislature, Pg. 63*

school graduates and twenty-four per cent of less than high school grade. The annual salaries paid these teachers are appallingly low. Twenty-four per cent receive yearly salaries of from $100 to $200; twenty-two per cent range from $200 to $400; fifty-two per cent from $400 to $750; nine per cent from $750 to $1000; two per cent from $1000 to $1250 and the remaining one per cent $1250 and above.

### *International Education*

International House on the campus of Howard University bade bon voyage to Dr. R. O. Murray who has left America for two years of study in Scotland and Germany. At the University of Edinburgh, Dr. Murray will take the examinations for Licenciate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. At the University of Berlin he will do graduate work in operative surgery and surgical pathology. Entering Howard University in 1924, Dr. Murray has established an unusual record in both scholastic and extra-curricular activities.

Members of the Board of Directors of the International House represent the following countries: Martinque, China, Russia, Spain, Porto Rico, Austria, Abyssinia, Bermuda, West Africa, Barbados, British Guiana, Monserratte, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Japan, Virgin Islands, St. Vincent, B. W. I., Canada, Liberia, and the U. S. A.

### *Educators Meet*

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools is being held at Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Florida, March 15-18. Representatives from eighty institutions of higher education for Negro youth will be in attendance to hear papers and to discuss such topics as "College Admissions," "Qualitative Requirements for College Graduation," "Interracial Cooperation," "Aspects of Personnel Work," "The Evolution of the Dean-Registrar," "Current Theories and Practices in College Curriculum Construction," "The Relation of the Dean to Budget Making and the Business Manager."

### *A Gift*

One of the largest single benefactions ever received from a graduate, a legacy of $5,000 without restrictions, has been left Howard University from the estate of the late Dean Emeritus George William Cook. Dr. Cook served the University in various official capacities for over a period of fifty-eight years.

### *Their School Days Ended*

On January 6, rural Alabama schoolchildren spent their last school day. For three years, with the barest working facilities, teachers of Coffee County, where a large percentage of Negro people lives, have conducted classes for colored children in dilapidated shacks, without being fully paid.

### *Land Grant Colleges*

At the November meeting held in Washington, D. C., President J. B. Watson of the Arkansas State College was elected to the presidency of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges. Dr. Watson succeeds President F. D. Bluford, A. and T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina.

*The New Colored Y. M. C. A., New York City, Pg. 63*

### *Fort Valley "Wildcats"*

Creating their own football tradition, the Fort Valley Junior College teams, under the direction of S. D. Pride and Dr. F. S. Horne, have in five years played 40 games, won 33, tied 3 and lost 4. Trained to execute a few, simple and sound plays from one basic formation, Fort Valley *Wildcats* have developed into sportsmen who have been valuable players on the teams of Atlanta University, Morehouse and Hampton. A Fort Valley line-up names Hamilton, Jefferson, Davis, Watson, Hightower, Coleman, Lowe, Fuller, Walden, Mann, Nelson, Bynum, Grier and Dantley.

### *Honesty*

When Evelyn Watson, little school girl of Morristown, New Jersey, brought a five dollar bill she had found in the locker room to the Principal's office, he wrote to her father:

*"I fear that in many cases when money is found it is not returned. It seems to me that this is evidence of character which you as a parent and I as a teacher can appreciate in any child and I want to congratulate you on having a daughter that is fundamentally well grounded in strength of character."*

## WORK, WEALTH AND WASTE

### *Research in Economics*

"Types of Institutionalism" is the subject of an article contributed by Dr. Abram L. Harris, associate professor of economics at Howard University, to the current issue of the *Journal of Political Economy*, published at the University of Chicago.

This article is the beginning of a series in which the economic doctrines of Thorstein Veblen and Karl Marx are con-

trasted. The importance of these essays to the public is the fact that their theoretical content underlies the present discussions on Technocracy.

Dr. Harris has just received a Simon N. Patten fellowship of $1,000 which will enable him to finish a partly completed study of the relation of colored finance institutions to business enterprise. The grant was made by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, along with the fellowship of $2,000 to Dr. Frederick L. Schuman of the University of Chicago, for a study of the development of the foreign policies of the German Republic since 1918.

### *Come Buy!*

Featuring shoes of many shapes and styles, each on its separate patented, display device, invented by the proprietor, the store of David W. Goodwin, Negro business man of Ocala, Florida does an excellent retail and repair business.

### *Builders' Conference*

Progressive movements in the field of building were discussed at the Eleventh Annual Builder's Conference held at Hampton Institute in February.

## ART

### *"Creole Rhapsody"*

Duke Ellington's "Creole Rhapsody" has been selected by the New York Schools of Music for the annual award for the best musical composition of the year. The composition is featured on the concert program of Paul Whiteman at Carnegie Hall and is being played at the annual concert of the New York Schools of Music, March 5. In announcing the award, Arthur Cremin stated that Ellington's music portrayed Negro life as no other musical piece has.

### *Harmon Exhibit*

The Harmon Foundation is holding an exhibition of the work of Negro artists at the Art Center, New York City, from February 13th to the 25th.

### *Negro Music*

White students of the Fort Lee High School, New Jersey, gave rapt attention to Mrs. Charlotte Wallace Murray, messo-soprano, while she acquainted them in a lecture-recital with the beauty and history of American Negro music.

### *Folk Lore*

American Negro folk legends are being broadcast over the Columbia network in a program called "John Henry-Black River Giant." Rose McClendon, talented actress of "Porgy" and more recently of "The House of Connelly" is a member of the permanent company for the presentations.

### *Pollack's "The Fool"*

On the tenth anniversary of the hectic premiere of Channing Pollock's "The Fool," the West Virginia College Alumni Club gave a notable performance of the play with J. Arthur Jackson as director and leading actor, Alice Dismond, Vera F. Powell, Lewis Barnes, Dr. J. R. Jones, Emma Barnes and Prof. W. V. Eggleson in important roles. Lighting and scenic effects were by Bush-Marvin-Williams of West Virginia State College.

## MR. JAMES CROW

### *Segregated Soldiers*

Negro Spanish War veterans in company with many white ex-soldiers left the dining room of the Hotel Washington in Newburgh, N. Y., when they were segregated by the management. The indignation of fellow soldiers caused the head waitress and manager to apologize and the veterans returned to enjoy an installation banquet.

### *House Warning*

When Miss Sadonia Phillips moved into her new house at 2224 North 16th street, residents of North Philadelphia turned out in a crowd, threw a brick and threatened a bomb. Miss Phillips called the police and voiced her determination to buy her home where she wished it.

### *Restaurant Service*

In a Horn and Hardart cafeteria, neither the waitress nor the head waitress would serve Dr. and Mrs. Channing H. Tobias until the manager was found, and the manager could not be found. Dr. Tobias, senior secretary of the National Y. M. C. A. Council tired of waiting and found a policemen who located the manager. The head of the establishment explained that the guests were impatient. He will have further opportunity to explain in a civil rights suit which Dr. Channing filed charging racial discrimination.

*The Booklovers' Club of St. Louis, Pg. 63*

*New York Meeting of the Federation of Colored Catholics, Pg. 68*
*(Courtesy of the Century Engraving Company)*

### *The Right to Live*

Because they defended themselves and their homes against an onrushing white mob, Charles and Jake Alexander of Lebanon, Tennessee, were sentenced to life imprisonment. The two men shot and killed a deputy sheriff and a member of his mob. The jury, in a long delayed trial sentenced the third of the group, George Oldham to 25 years in prison.

## EUROPE

*The Melody Maker,* London magazine, in a friendly gossip column talks about Rudolph Dunbar:

"Peculiar bloke, Rudolph. Arriving in this country quite unknown some fifteen months ago, he has established himself in record time as a first-class clarinet teacher and executant. He is shortly to lecture at Cambridge University, where he has a great following. The undergrads recently presented him with a silver cigarette case in appreciation of his musical ability."

## AFRICA

### *Julian Huxley*

Dr. Julian Huxley, grandson of the great scientist, has been lecturing at Tuskegee and incidently met George Washington Carver. Huxley, who has recently been traveling in Africa and England, published a most interesting book, "Africa View."

Dr. Huxley believes that with the exception of a comparatively small portion, Africa is, and must be, a black man's continent. Unlike China and India, Africa still has vast unpopulated spaces.

According to the observations of Dr. Huxley, four roads lead to Africa's destiny. The first, that of commercial exploitation, carries with it the danger that native labor will disintegrate into a great proletariat. However, the medical service can do much to lower the appallingly high rate of mortality which is perilous to a country already underpopulated, and further scientific studies will make it possible for medical aid to wipe out almost universal chronic hook worm, malaria, etc., that have for centuries sapped up the energy of the native. Another way is to make Africa a black imitation of a white country. Dr. Huxley was emphatic in his condemnation of this method, and the method of making Africa a reservoir of military force.

"The logical way," he insisted, "is to try to build on the foundation already there. The tribal forms, developed as they have been through the centuries to a very high degree, contain many valuable social ideas."

### *Toll of Native Life*

The gold mines continue to take native life. In Simmer and Jack Gold Mine, six Bantu workers were entombed. Ten hours later, rescue parties were able to reach and save three men. Their companions had died.

### *Africans Protest*

At a large meeting of Non-Europeans in Cape Town, under the auspices of the African National Congress, protest was voiced against the introduction of the Pass Laws into the Cape Province, non-European unemployment, abolition of the Rent Board, the working of the Government's Labour Bureau, the use of brute force by the Police and the Prime Minister's Bills.

### *Health in Nigeria*

The Nigerian Medical and Health Department for 1931-1932 reports a decrease in appropriations for the medical and health service of the country, a reduction of the staff, especially in the higher administrative and laboratory services, but no reduction in the African technical staff. Last year, progress in decreasing the death rate and in disseminating information was made; the opening of dispensaries financed by the Native Administration was initiated and infant welfare work developed.

### *Germany and Africa*

News from Brussels reports a confidential talk between the former German Ambassador in Paris and the French Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Among seven demands Germany expects to eventually lodge will be the handing back of her "former colonies."

### *A Black Bishop*

A Hausa Negro, the Reverend J. C. John, born in Sierra Leone, has been made Assistant Episcopal Bishop on the Niger to succeed Assistant Bishop Howells, who goes to Lagos as the successor of the late Bishop Oluwole. He has long been Principal of the Grammar School and is a graduate of Fourah Bay College. John is the sixth West African clergyman to be made Bishop. They are in order: Crowther, 1864, Oluwole and Philips in 1893, Johnson in 1908 and Howells in 1920.

## WEST INDIES

### *Protecting the Rich*

Decreased employment and higher cost of living for the British West Indies will result from the new tariff increases on cattle, rubber shoes and hosiery proposed at the recent Ottawa conference with the object of increasing trade within the British Empire and limiting foreign competition. The strong fight of Trinidad and Grenado opposing this tariff excluding inexpensive Japanese shoes and hosiery and the importation of Venezuela live stock, which provided many West Indians with employment, was weakened when the Representative Government of Barbados accepted the Ottawa amendments in entirety.

### *Antigua Tercentenary*

To honor its tercentenary year, Antigua, one of the Leeward Islands, was chosen for the first Leeward Island Jamboree of Boy Scouts last March and for the islands' annual cricket tournament held in June. Parades, fireworks and campfires celebrated the 300 years of British dominion.

### *Canal Zone*

Gifts, ice cream and a Christmas party made happy 1,300 children of Silver City and Colon, white, Indian and black, who were the guests of the Christobal Silver Clubhouse.

### *British Guiana*

"Freedom to shape and control their own destinies" is being asked by the people of British Guiana, East Indians, Negroes, Chinese, Aborigines, Portuguese, Europeans and mixed races to the number of 307,000 souls. By Act of Parliament these people were in 1928 divested of their century-old Constitutional right to control their finance, and the Home Government given power to act in the last resort. In their battle for Constitutional Reform, these races differing greatly in colour and creed are unified and request of the Imperial Government greater and fuller representation on the Legislative Council.

## DIED

Otto Leland Bohanan, instructor of music at the De Witt Clinton High School, New York City, poet and composer.

One of Philadelphia's outstanding clergymen, Reverend Alexander Gordon, D.D., a trustee and founder of Downingtown Industrial School, Downingtown, Pa.

President Jefferson P. King of Western university, Quindaro, Kansas, who was fatally injured in an auto accident in which Miss Wiletta Hyde, financial secretary and business manager of the university and Miss Louise Bruce, teacher, were also killed.

After a long illness, Monsignor Thomas O'Keefe, white pastor of St. Charles Borreomeo Church, New York City, who has worked among Negro Catholics for almost fifty years.

## AWARDS

Dr. Alonzo deGrate Smith of New York City has been appointed associate professor of pediatrics on the faculty of the Howard University School of Medicine. Dr. Smith will also serve as visiting physician in charge of pediatric service in Freedmen's Hospital. Dr. Smith received his B.S. from C. C. N. Y., his M.S. in biochemistry from Columbia University and his M.D. from Long Island Medical College.

To Dr. P. C. Turner, appointment as superintendent of General Hospital No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the North Car. Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham, Asa T. Spaulding was appointed actuary for the company with the endorsement and approval of the state insurance department.

To John H. Williams of Brooklyn, a wallet and fifty dollars, token of appreciation from the employees of the Hudson Terminal Post Office on the occasion of Mr. Williams's retirement from nearly 48 years of service as a first class distributor in the New York Post Office.

The coveted Scoutmaster's Key for outstanding service among scouts has been awarded E. D. Hegamin by the Inter-racial District Court of Honor of the St. Louis Council Boy Scouts.

A scholarship award of a correspondence course in art in the Federal Art School in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Harold Barker, Tuskegee Institute sophomore, winner in a nation-wide contest.

Reverend J. Raymond Henderson of the Greater Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., speaks on "The Art of Adaptability," in "Prize Sermons."

*A Wedding Party in British West Africa*

# Postscript
## by W. E. B. DuBois

### *THE VIRGIN ISLANDS*

THE proposed bill for redrafting the government of the Virgin Islands deserves enactment. It widely increases the basis of democracy by doing away with the property qualification of voters and increases home rule and simplifies the government. If, in its final form, it makes the term of the Governor definitely four years instead of indefinite length and provides for a commissioner to Congress and reduces the number of officials appointed from Washington, it will be to our mind an ideal law.

### *WORK AND REWARD*

ONE of the great difficulties of studying human action is the vagueness and intricacy of the terms used. What do we mean by Work, Labor and Employment? What do we mean by Wages, Income and Reward?

Perhaps the simplest, logical explanation would be that when man works he produces something valuable and that value produced belongs to him as his reward. It is very easy to conceive this where a man works on an isolated farm, or traps furbearing animals, or fishes alone in the sea; but in modern complicated life, we have only to look about to realize that either our formula is wrong or the world is upside down. Because today many who work the hardest get the least and many who do practically no valuable work are unable to spend their large incomes.

It is perhaps easiest to conceive what value is in modern life, by remembering that the value of anything, a material product or a service, depends upon its cost in labor; either its direct cost or the cost necessary to replace it. The value thus produced belongs, naturally, to its producer. But who produces value in the modern industrial world? Not only the individual laborer but society as a whole, which by its very presence increases land values and by its cooperation vastly multiplies products and services. No purely mechanical division of the result could be absolutely logical and just. But manifestly, the distribution of value, wealth and income must be ultimately in accordance with some carefully conceived plan, taking into account the part which the worker has played in the production; the contribution of those who think, contrive and even dream, and the needs of human beings in health and education and inspiration.

The well-known formula "from each according to his ability; to each according to his need," expresses the high ideal of just and equitable wage and income in return for honest labor. We fall so far below this today that it is actually an ideal among many well-meaning people to do just as little work as possible, and at the same time, to get as large a share of the wealth and income that they can possibly by fair means or foul. The very statement of this problem of work and reward indicates how vast and pressing it is.

The American Negro as predominantly a poor laborer has the deepest interest in a planned ecenomy where he can work according to his ability and can expect an income according to his reasonable need as a citizen and a sharer in civilization. He is in favor of any plan, change, reform or revolution which will approximate this ideal for himself and all men.

### *INJUSTICE*

WHILE the Governor of Georgia is frothing at the mouth and the Montgomery *Advertiser,* Alabama, is waxing sarcastic over New Jersey and Michigan for refusing to return fugitives to the South, Negroes are continuing to suffer injustice. Angelo Herndon, a 19 year-old colored boy, has been given 15 to 20 years in Atlanta for daring to talk communism and associate with white communists. A 60 year-old law is unearthed and twisted to fit his case.

In Dothan, Ala., Negroes are being intimidated and driven from their homes. One tenant, Jackson Cobb, reports that his house was peppered with birdshot and a warning left on his porch.

"Say listen nigers, this mean all. We are going to give you all your last warning. We means go and that means Jackson Cobb and Devian and all to get out of here. We mean not to have any negroes in this community. We are just going to give you a short time to be gone and you had better not listen to what your boss man says. If you do, you and him will both get into trouble."

Other Negro families in the vicinity have been warned and Sheriff Rollins believes that he knows the white people and that they want to get hold of the Negroes' farms, but he has arrested no one yet! This injustice and lawlessness call increasingly for national rebuke.

### *THE NEGRO AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH*

FOR long years THE CRISIS has been watching the attitude of Roman Catholics toward Negroes. We have reiterated the fact that starting first with the opportunity of converting the Negroes, the Catholic Church on the whole has done less than any other Christian organization in America. It has today less than a half dozen Negro priests and discrimination both in church and school is rampant and acknowledged. Only the fine benefactions of Sister Katharine Drexel of Philadelphia have spurred the church to systematic work.

Lately, a bright spot has been the Federated Colored Catholics of the United States, under the presidency of Dr. Thomas W. Turner, professor of biology at Hampton Institute. This Federation was conceived and organized by a group of colored persons, after mature consideration. Its efforts and activities have never been plaintive, but always truthful and constructive. Its aims have been clear-cut, simple and unequivocal. Its members have stood up and talked like men and not begged like suppliants—a new attitude in Catholic Colored folk.

Equitable consideration of the Negro in the Church with reference to every sacred calling and every temporal opportunity is the basic stimulus that has brought us together from year to year to take counsel with each other and with our Spiritual Advisor as to the best method of improving the deplorable condition.

The plan, critical yet constructive, which the Federation has played has been a source of gratification to Negro Americans. It compelled Catholics to stop hiding behind equivocation and denial and frankly acknowledge that as fallible human beings they were not treating their black fellow Catholics as they should and that they must do better. During the eight years in which

the Federation has existed much has been accomplished. President Turner enumerates among other things the standardization of Catholic attitudes, a direct result of the Federation which

has contributed unmistakably to better understanding and larger cooperation among the colored people themselves. It has been a matter of marked interest, at our meetings, to observe the way delegates from Florida or Texas, and those from Michigan or Missouri arrive at complete agreement as to the similarity of the essential Catholic problems which they face. Before this medium of exchange was provided, the security of parish walls made us unsympathetic and sometimes warring strangers. As a further consequence of this intelligent, many-sided consideration of problems gathered from widely distant localities, our conferences no longer end simply with the expression of a grievance, real or imagined, but the burden or responsibilities of alleviating any situation which may appear inimical to the group has been shifted to the conferees themselves and to the group which they represent. . . .

Still another positive service rendered by the Federation is the part it has taken to further the cause of the Negro in Industry. This important phase of our work has been done in cooperation with the Social Relations Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council."

We are not surprised that this outspoken organization with its frank criticism should have aroused opposition, and today this opposition has been brought to a head by a Jesuit priest in St. Louis, Father Markoe. The opposition consists in a determination to make the white priest instead of the black layman the real head of the organization and the argument is the familiar one: "Don't segregate yourselves! Let's all get together, whites and blacks, and let the wise whites lead you!"

As a result of the 1932 meeting in New York, amid great pomp and circumstance but with some misgivings among Negroes, the Federation suddenly became "The National Catholic Federation for the Promotion of Better Race Relations."

Thereupon, the Reverend William J. Markoe girded up his cassock and proceeded to take charge with high hand. Without any authority, he made his St. Louis paper the "official organ" of the new Federation and since then events have moved swiftly, the climax coming when a rump meeting of the Executive Committee under the violent orders of Father Markoe, illegally sought to oust Dr. Turner from his presidency of the organization.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee, held January 8 in Washington, voted to endorse Dr. Turner

for his intelligence and courage in sensing and attacking those attempted innovations into the organization which would weaken the control of the layman and stifle his opportunity for free and full expression. We view with satisfaction the fine record which he has maintained as a Christian gentleman, a scholar, and a champion for the rights of the Negro within and without the Church. . . .

We regret the apparent disaffection which has worked its way into our ranks through the clever designing of those who would divert the original aims of the organization into some other channel. . . .

We know that this disaffection has not originated among those who understand and appreciate the basic foundation upon which the organization rests, but has been brought into the organization by those, who despite all their professions to the contrary, do not believe in Negro leadership.

We shall watch with deep interest the development of this tragic effort to smash Negro leadership in the Catholic church. It was precisely what we expected. If the Church possessed its rightful quota of black priests with even a bishop, all would work out normally. But today it is a white priest fighting to stifle the voice of black laymen and we welcome the test. Black Catholics have long been regarded within and without the Church as meek and priest-ridden pensioners. May they prove themselves modern men in this contest.

## *THE NEGRO IN NEW JERSEY*

AS a result of the survey of Negro life in New Jersey conducted for an inter-racial committee by Ira Reid, an interesting pamphlet has been printed and a program of social work. The Negro forms 5% of the New Jersey population; produces seven out of every 100 births and 8 of every 100 deaths. He furnishes 6 of every 100 employed workers and 10 of every unemployed. Eleven thousand Negro families own $50,000,000 worth of city homes and 476 farmers own $2,280,000 worth of property. Thirty-six thousand tenant families pay $1,000,000 a year in rent.

The brief resumé of 24 recommendations should be read in every state:

1. Equal opportunity for employment and promotion for all Negro workers.
2. Utilization of training facilities by Negro workers.
3. Condemnation or improvement of unsanitary and blighted areas inhabited by Negroes.
4. Elimination of rural slums.
5. Satisfactory housing for families earning less than $1,000 annually.
6. Better enforcement of sanitation and safety laws in Negro areas.
7. At least 2,500 more Negro children in school.
8. Reduction of illiteracy to "normal" —at least 3,847 fewer Negro illiterates.
9. Equal facilities in housing, equipment, program and personnel for Negro children attending separate public schools.
10. A more inclusive extension program at the Bordentown School.
11. Opportunities for training and experience for Negro physicians and nurses in public and proprietary hospitals.
12. Increased hospitalization of the Negro tuberculous sick.
13. Increased accommodation for Negro patients desiring private room care in hospitals.
14. Development of more leisure time facilities for Negro communities.
15. Greater utilization of the Negro community in handling problems of Negro dependents.
16. More adequate foster-home and boarding-home care for dependent Negro children.
17. Immediate attention to the problems of the unmarried mother and her child.
18. Employment of trained Negro social workers, particularly as family case workers, probation and parole officers.
19. The establishment of a protective program by Negroes for their delinquents and pre-delinquents.
20. The development of a practical program of vocational guidance, training and placement.
21. A decrease of discrimination; a surcease of segregation.
22. An increasing awareness of and approach to its own problems by the Negro community.
23. The development of local groups to study local conditions and to work for their improvement.
24. The inclusion of the Negro population in all programs for social and civic improvement, receiving all the rights and privileges of citizenship, and assuming its full share of responsibility.

## *FROM OUR READERS*

THE CRISIS program of economic inquiry has brought many comments. A woman writes from the Far West:

"What things must we regard as luxuries and beyond them what as necessities? Now what in the dickens is a luxury? Anything which you honestly do not need? Why then, cigarettes for instance? And drinking parties? Floor lamps and silk cushions and great big automobiles? And I am sure there is something else! And the necessities are all the things that in the end will aid us in gaining our ideal: Fresh air and right food, clean comfort and sane amusement, the chance to work at whatever we are fitted for, and surroundings that at least a real artist, if none other, might find beautiful.

"Shall we aim to be rich or make poverty an ideal? Now, now, Mr. Du Bois, since nearly all of us are for the most part "aiming to be rich," I am of the opinion that at the present, we should certainly make poverty an ideal. At least make it something!"

A colored physician writes:

"Nothing is accomplished by bringing the white man around to the idea of equality *intellectually*. The hopelessness of that task should lead the

(*Will you please turn to page 70*)

## *HENRY JOHN DOERMANN*

(*Continued from page* 56)

active in dramatic enterprises on the campus and in starting a little theatre for the city. He pioneered in establishing an Opportunity School which provided classes for the unemployed at the expense of the University. He was very active (an almost superfluous phrase, for he was passive in nothing) in national educational organizations, including the educational committee of the Race Relations Committee of the Federal Council of Churches.

There are many who preach a fair deal for the Negro, but Henry Doermann practised what he preached. At Hampton he proved this every day. At Toledo he gave signal evidence of his courage when he appointed a colored woman, Mrs. Constance Heslip, to teach a course in race relations in the department of sociology of the University.

The only music at his funeral services, held in the University Theatre, was the singing of "Deep River" by a choir of fifty Negro children. As many people colored and white as could crowd into the auditorium were present to share in Toledo's tribute to Dr. Henry Doermann's sincerity and dauntlessness.

## *THE PITTSBURGH N.A.A.C.P.*

(*Continued from page* 58)

established the fact that the Pittsburgh Branch through its attorneys is not willing to take the old excuse which was given in this case that colored children were not admitted because the capacity of the school was filled. The facts were that Baldwin township had no High School and that Brentwood High School is the nearest High School. The principal of the Brentwood High School invited the children of Baldwin township to enter Brentwood High School. On September 6, 1932, William and Evaline Burnett with other white children presented themselves for admission but the principal refused to enroll the colored children on the ground that no colored children had ever attended Brentwood High School. Before filing suit, the attorneys for the Association demanded of the Brentwood School District Directors that they admit these children. This request was denied and the reasons given were, first, Brentwood High School was overcrowded and secondly, Brentwood Borough was not responsible for the education of the children of Baldwin Township. The entire expense of the case was paid for by the Pittsburgh Branch, N.A.A.C.P.

## *COLOR CASTE IN THE UNITED STATES*

(*Continued from page* 60)

or arrest. In certain districts of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Texas this is still true. In every Southern state and in some Northern states, the case of a white man who kills a Negro and is punished for it is regarded by the newspapers as unusual news. Today, in any altercation between a white and black man the burden of proof is on the black man and the chances of his getting the worst of it at the hands of the law are ten times as great as those of the white man.

This, then, is the situation, and the question is, what are modern, educated people going to do about, whether they are white or black?

## *THE FARM ON THE EASTERN SHORE*

(*Continued from page* 62)

But Jim got up and stretched. Then he frowned a bit.

"Frank and I were down to the banker in town this morning," he said, "and after Frank left for home, I went back there."

Frank looked at him eagerly, and Jim looked a bit uncomfortable.

"Well," he said, "Perhaps I'm a fool, but I mortgaged the farm today and here's the $5,000."

(*To be concluded in the April number of* THE CRISIS)

## *POSTSCRIPT*

(*Continued from page* 69)

Negro to seek other means of saving the race from degenerating into the serf class in what is supposed to be the land of opportunity. Instead of seeking equality, the seeking of which is an admission of inferiority, he should seek independence. Instead of fighting segragation, he should welcome an honorable, active form of segregation, that of colonization. Once he is separated from the white man in a state or a country of his own, he can work out his own destiny unhampered and free from the blighting influence of white civilization which is even now proving itself a failure."

A white man writes:

"Your program is a rare and excellent example of constructive leadership. It is for the lack of exactly such instructive guidance through fair and fearless self-analysis and searching for the truth that western civilization has failed.

"Obviously, the future belongs to the colored races. Even the sacrifices, madness and slaughter of the World War couldn't teach the white rulers to forego the practices of the buccaneers. It is up to Young China, Young India, Young Japan, Young Russia, and the roused Negro under all flags to raise the banner of universal Justice and lead the way to a life that promises our children a better fate than the one we have set for ourselves."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